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THOMPSON SWORN IN

OKLAHOMA'S NEW MARSHAL TAKES UP HIS DUTIES.

FOUR PLACES FILLED

WILLIAM FOSSETT OF KINGFISHER CHIEF DEPUTY.

NED SISSON IS ASSISTANT CHIEF

BILL TILGHMAN AND HECK THOMAS FIELD DEPUTIES.

Names Well Known in Connection With Outlaw-Hunting in the Territory—Others Standing in Line.

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 8.—(Special).—C. H. Thompson, the newly appointed marshal for Oklahoma territory, filed his bond, qualified and received his commission and entered upon the duties of his office Saturday. Today he has been kept exceedingly busy receiving applications for appointments to the various positions which he has to give, but as yet only four appointments have been made.

William Fossett of Kingfisher has been appointed chief deputy. In appointing Mr. Fossett, Mr. Thompson has recognized one of Kingfisher county's oldest citizens, a man who has been in the territory from the original opening, on April 22, 1889; a staunch Republican, a respected citizen, a man of great courage, and, as an official, one who has figured in the capture of a number of the desperadoes who in days gone by caused the officers and the people of the territory a great deal of trouble. Fossett is the man who trailed Zip Wyatt for so long and finally captured him. Many other instances might be referred to, going to show his true worth.

Mr. Thompson has also appointed Ned Sisson of Enid as assistant chief deputy. In Mr. Sisson he has selected an efficient man, one who is well known throughout the territory, and in every respect well qualified for the position in which he has been placed. In addition to this, Mr. Sisson's appointment is a recognition of the "organization" crowd, so-called, as Mr. Sisson is the member of the territorial Republican central committee from Garfield county.

The other two appointments are William Tilghman and Heck Thomas, principal field deputies. No two men in Oklahoma territory are better known as efficient officers than Tilghman and Thomas. They have worked together upon the marshal's force ever since Oklahoma opened to settlement.

There is no political significance in these appointments, and they are made solely on account of the merits of the men and their efficiency in the work that they have so long followed. The people of Oklahoma have the utmost confidence in their ability and integrity upon the marshal's force, and while they are not Republican partisans, their retention upon the force will unquestionably be well received by the people of Oklahoma, and Mr. Thompson is generally commended for retaining them.

HARRY THOMPSON SWORN IN

Judge Keaton Administers the Oath of Office at Oklahoma City.

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 8.—Saturday's Oklahoma City Times-Journal says:

"This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Harry Thompson of El Reno was sworn in as United States marshal for Oklahoma by Judge Keaton in his private office. "Marshal Thompson, with Judge Roberts and W. D. Fausett of Kingfisher, and Judge Keaton and District Clerk Ed. L. Dunn, returned from Guthrie this afternoon and went almost immediately to the court house where the installation took place.

Thompson, besides Judge Keaton and Marshal Thompson, were District Clerk E. L. Dunn, Judge Roberts, Captain O. H. DeFord, A. S. Steward, H. B. Mitchell, Seymour Price and Dick Cummings of Kingfisher.

"Mr. Thompson was heartily congratulated by his friends present, and to a representative of the Times-Journal said when asked for a word for the public: "I intend to give a clean administration. I will be a marshal for the entire territory and not for any location or faction. I intend to be a marshal for the whole territory and for everybody in the territory."

"The new marshal will take charge of his duties at once, aiming to assume his office Monday.

Mr. Thompson is a tall, dark complexioned man with handsome features and a resolute expression which makes him look like a man who would be diligent in pursuing evil-doers. He is also a very pleasant man and will no doubt make an excellent official."

KEATS ON PROSPERING

Alva at the Scene of New Building Enterprises and Other Good Things.

Alva, O. T., Nov. 8.—(Special).—Alva is still on the upgrade and many new improvements are being made. James Matthews and W. E. Snider have erected residences under way, and besides there are many minor improvements by other parties. Our two mills will be in operation by January one and the Methodist church will also be completed by that time. Wheat and corn are still coming in, besides quantities of broom corn, some 200 tons being bought and stored by our local buyers, the price ranging from \$25 to \$35 per ton.

There will be thousands of cattle brought into this county this fall. Besides the natural grazing there are immense quantities of feed of all descriptions, and Woods county bids fair to astonish the country next year in the way of crops and cattle.

THERE IS ALWAYS THE ROPE

People of Emmons County, North Dakota, See Flamingo Murderers Freed.

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 8.—Alexander Coude, the first of five men arrested for the murder of six members of the Spier family near Winona last winter, who was tried and found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged, has been granted a new trial by the supreme court.

Further than this the supreme court has

so riddled the case presented by the prosecution that the attorney general of the state agrees that it will be impossible to secure a conviction of any one of the men under arrest.

Thomas Spier, his wife, her mother and Mrs. William House and her twin children were brutally murdered last February at their home near Winona. Five Indians and half-breeds were arrested and Paul Holytrack and Philip Ireland, made complete confessions, implicating Frank Blackhawk, Alexander Coude and George Defender. Coude was tried and found guilty. An appeal was taken to the supreme court and the other cases were postponed. The principal ground for the appeal was that there was not enough corroborating testimony of the story of the accomplices, Holytrack and Ireland.

Under the law no conviction for murder could be had on uncorroborated testimony of accomplices. The state maintained that it had presented enough corroborating testimony to warrant a conviction, but in the opinion and decision of the supreme court not a single feature of the corroborating testimony comes within the requirement of the statutes. Each point made by the state was taken up in detail by the court and its inadequacy pointed out.

The three other accused men have been held in jail, but under the present ruling it would not be surprising if the case were not prosecuted by the state. The two confessed murderers, Holytrack and Ireland, may conclude to deny what they have heretofore stated and demand a trial, and in this case it is difficult to say whether they could be convicted. There has been great indignation in Emmons county ever since the frightful tragedy and many threats of lynching have been made. If any of the men are released, so near some probable, these threats are likely to be carried into effect.

UTE DELEGATION CONVINCED

They Will Advise Their Red Brethren to Accept Attorneys.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The delegation of Ute Indians who came to Washington to get the assurance of the secretary of the interior that the great father thought it was best for the tribe to take attorneys, left here today. The Indians say they will return to their tribe and advise them to accept attorneys.

CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT

Standard Oil Company to be Brought Into Court in Ohio.

Columbus, O., Nov. 8.—Contempt proceedings were brought in the supreme court this afternoon by Attorney General Monnett against the Standard Oil company. It is claimed that the company has not abided by a supreme court decision obtained by Attorney General Watson in March, 1892. The supreme court then held that the company was operating as a trust in conflict with the laws of the state, and that the trust must be dissolved. In the "information" filed by the attorney general today it is charged that the trust has not been dissolved but that under the pretense of winding up its affairs the trust has arranged to continue indefinitely.

Tomorrow the supreme court will fix the date on which the Standard Oil company shall be cited to appear in court to answer the charge.

LONG DROUTH IS BROKEN

Rain Falls in Missouri and Illinois After Many Dry Months.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 8.—The long-continued drouth in Pettis and adjoining counties which has prevailed since July 15, was broken last night by a heavy rain. During the long dry spell, only two or three showers, that were practically valueless, fell in central Missouri, and the heavy rain of last night and today will partly fill the thousands of sun-baked stock ponds in this state and be of untold value to the farmers.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 8.—The great drouth of three and one-half months duration was completely broken Sunday by a big rain which commenced falling early in the morning. The rain will benefit the pastures immensely and go far toward filling dry wells.

YELLOW FEVER ABATING

People of the Southern States Elated Over the Prospect.

New Orleans, Nov. 8.—The yellow fever situation continues favorable. There has been no marked change since yesterday, and yellow fever has lost its terrors for the people, who are greatly elated over the gratifying returns of affairs. Good news has been received from all points, and it is predicted that trade will have resumed its normal condition by the middle of the month, though it has been dealt a terrible blow by the pestiferous plague. The board of health officials are of the opinion that the situation will gradually improve, and all indications point that way. Today's record was fifteen new cases and five deaths. The dead:

MRS. W. DESSERT.

MICHAEL MITCHELL.

FRANK PARANES.

VINCENT MAGUANO.

ED. BILLY.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 8.—There were but four new cases of yellow fever today and two deaths, Georgia Hollerman and John Kerns.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 8.—The board of health this morning reported no new cases and no deaths from yellow fever. Business had almost resumed its normal condition and the fever was regarded as a thing of the past.

LAMONT HAS BEEN PROSPEROUS

While He Has Been Touring in the North-Western States.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—Daniel Lamont of New York, vice president of the Northern Pacific railroad and ex-secretary of war, has arrived here accompanied by Charles W. Goodhue, a lumberman and railroad contractor of Buffalo. Mr. Lamont said his visit was purely one of pleasure, as he has just completed an inspection of the Northern Pacific line. He added: "Everywhere in the northwest I observed signs of coming prosperity. I suppose prospects are equally bright in California."

Westerly, R. I., Nov. 8.—Ex-United States Senator Nathaniel Fallow Dixon died at his home here late last night, after an illness of about three weeks.

THORN IS ON TRIAL

FOR THE MURDER OF WILLIAM GULDENSUPPE LAST SUMMER.

Remarkable speed made in getting the jury, one day being sufficient, notwithstanding the wide publicity given the story of the body found neatly cut to pieces and scattered all up and down the river, and found almost before they have time to sink—history of the case to date.

New York, Nov. 8.—Surprising progress was made today in the trial for murder of Martin Thorn in the Queen's county court of oyer and terminer, at Long Island City, and when court adjourned the jury had been completed. It had been expected that the obtaining of the jury would be a long and tedious process, owing to the wide publicity that had been given to the crime with which he is charged and the supposed prejudice against him.

The case, which was The People vs. Martin Thorn, is based upon the discovery in June last in East River and Ogden's Woods, north of this city, of portions of one human body. The head was missing. By a series of curious links in a chain of circumstantial evidence the portions of the dismembered remains have been identified by a number of witnesses as the body of William Guldensuppe, a rubber in a Turkish bath house in this city.

Guldensuppe had not been at his work for several days before the ghastly discoveries of his supposed remains, nor has he been seen since that time, unless, as it is alleged, it was in Germany by a certain Carl Peterson, of whom none appears to know except counsel for the man who was put on trial today for having committed the murder of the missing man.

The postulate of the identity of the corpse being conceded, the next thing to be done was to look up Guldensuppe's connections and from them ascertain a possible motive for his murder. It was easily ascertained that he had lived on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Augusta Nack, a midwife, but that some time before the disappearance of Guldensuppe the pair had quarreled and that in the woman's flat Guldensuppe had fought with and beaten the man who had supplanted him in his mistress's affections, Martin Thorn, a barber, who, smarting under the beating he had received, was overheard to threaten to get even with Guldensuppe.

Here, then, were motives that might have inspired a murder—a woman desirous of being rid of a discarded lover, whose proximity might at any moment become troublesome, and the successful rival, who, having experienced the superior prowess of his predecessor in the woman's affections, might again be made to suffer the pain and humiliation of the beating.

The arrest of Mrs. Nack was followed a few days later by that of Thorn, whom the police had some difficulty in finding, but whose whereabouts was disclosed by John Gotta, another barber, and a relative by marriage of the accused man. Gotta had made the statement upon which the police rely to aid in Thorn's conviction, that Thorn admitted his guilt to him, and since Thorn has been confined the man, who shaved him at different times, has told of incriminating admissions by the accused.

There have also been reports that Mrs. Nack had virtually admitted her guilt, but all of these statements are more or less inconclusive.

Briefly, it is alleged that Mrs. Nack lured Guldensuppe to a cottage in Woodside, Long Island, where she said she was about to establish a "baby farm"; that in a room in that cottage Thorn waylaid and shot Guldensuppe, afterwards severing his head, dismembering his corpse and disposing of the remains in various ways.

In the trial of this case Judge Wilmet M. Smith will preside. District Attorney Young will conduct the prosecution, assisted by ex-Surrogate Aug. N. Weller and Assistant District Attorney George W. Davidson.

William F. How and Joseph F. Moss will defend Martin Thorn, whose trial will precede that of Mrs. Nack, and Emmanuel Friend and W. H. Hirsch will attend as counsel for the woman.

At the opening of court the list of 200 names of special jurors summoned was read and then Sheriff Dohi was directed to produce the prisoner. Then, handcuffed to a deputy sheriff, walked briskly to the table at which his legal advisers were sitting. He was clean-shaven and showed no signs of nervousness or apprehension.

Both sides were prepared for the trial and as Thorn stood up and the clerk explained to him his rights of challenging any of the jurors summoned, he bent forward, listening to every word. When the clerk had finished the prisoner inclined his head slightly and set down. During the examination of the taleman a faint smile played around Thorn's mouth and at times he appeared to be one of the most unconcerned persons in court.

Jacob Binnsed, Michael Mulgannon and John Kinsey, farmers; Frank E. Mass, saloon keeper; Charles J. Nichols, oyster man; Mangus Larnen, contractor; John E. Conklin, mechanic; David B. Wheeler, a policeman and printer; John C. Schlegel, janitor; P. Townsend, farmer, were accepted as jurors and the court then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the trial proper will begin.

New York, Nov. 8.—A murder as shocking in the fiendish details of its execution as ever took place within the confines of a great city was presumably committed on Friday, June 25, in a lonely cottage at Woodside, L. I. William Guldensuppe, a Turkish bath attendant, was the victim, and Martin Thorn, a barber, and Augusta Nack, a midwife, stand accused of being his murderers. Today their trial began in Long Island City before Judge Matlock. The story of the crime bristles with details of the degeneracy of human beings. It is a tragedy of degeneracy, the last act of which has yet to come.

In itself it upholds in a startling manner the general belief in the wisdom of the old saying that "murder will out." No murder was ever more carefully planned nor did murderers ever take

more pains to cover up their tracks by

effectual disposing of the remains of their victim. Yet within twenty-four hours it was known to the world that a murder had been committed and the pursuit of the butchers had begun.

FOUND BY IDLE BOYS.

Two of those youths of the lower East Side of New York who spend their summer days in the East River on the string-pieces of the pier, were the accidental discoverers of the horrible crime. The boys were John McGuire and James McKenna. They were preparing for their afternoon "dip" on June 27 at the foot of East Eleventh street, when the sight of a rather strange looking bundle floating with the tide hastened their movement. In a moment they were in the water and towing the bundle in shore. Once back on the dock the boys lost no time in cutting the stout cord which was wound around their prize, and undoing the roll of old cloth which formed the outer covering. But they had not yet reached the contents of the bundle. There were still other coverings of heavy brown paper and cheese cloth. The boys worked with their hearts in their mouths until these had been removed and then there was a yell of terror and both stood horror-stricken and speechless. There on the pier lay the mutilated trunk of a man, with the arms folded across the breast. It was the upper portion of the body, from the hips to the throat.

THE SLICE OF SKIN.

The arms, strangely enough, had been allowed to remain but the cutting of the neck and the trunk had been carefully done. From the breast a slice of skin had been removed and over the spot the unfortunate man's arms had been placed as if to conceal it. The boys were quick-sighted and they saw that the mutilated trunk of a man, with the arms folded across the breast, was the upper portion of the body, from the hips to the throat.

CORONER SAYS MURDER.

At first it was considered that some medical student had played a grim trick at the expense of the sensibilities of the general public, but a coroner's physician, after a cursory examination, settled the question as to the probabilities and possibilities of the affair by declaring that undoubtedly murder had been committed. Then there was a genuine sensation. Death, according to the coroner's physician, had resulted from a stab wound inflicted with a long, keen knife which had penetrated the heart. The knife had been driven through the left shoulder into the lung. Thinking people, as the detectives, asked themselves what had become of the other portions of the body, but nobody had any idea as to where an answer would come from. The tide might make a general delivery of possible victims, but the missing portions on the bottom of the river.

ANOTHER GHASTLY FIND.

Before anything could be done in the dragging line, another discovery was made which further deepened the mystery, but afterwards added materially to unravelling it. On Sunday morning, June 27, a man and two boys, while walking berries in Ogden Woods, near Washington Bridge, in the far northern part of the city, many miles from East Eleventh street, found a bundle which was similar to that picked up the day before in the East River. The three had read the accounts of the peculiar bundle picked up by the swimmers and instantly notified the police, to whom they said that the newly found package might contain another part of the body and in a minute the correctness of this supposition was proven. In oil cloth, brown paper and cheese cloth was wrapped the lower half of a man's trunk. It was the hair-shirted torso of the East River find.

To whom did this poor carved body belong? What was its owner's life? Who was the murdered man? Who were his murderers? For one person alone was not concerned in it. These were questions to be answered by the detective force but from the chief to the humblest member it was simply a case of blank amazement and absolute incompetence to solve the mystery. The head and legs were still missing, thus seemingly rendering it impossible to establish the dead man's identity.

A NEWSPAPER DETECTIVE.

The head is still missing but the body has been identified and the mystery unraveled, thanks not to the police, but to the keen and smart work of New York newspaper reporters. Various semi-identifications were made but hour by hour the case seemed to grow more and more hopeless. Then a reporter got the clue of a special jurymen summoned to read and then Sheriff Dohi was directed to produce the prisoner. Then, handcuffed to a deputy sheriff, walked briskly to the table at which his legal advisers were sitting. He was clean-shaven and showed no signs of nervousness or apprehension.

THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

Love and jealousy might account for the commission of so terrible a deed. The reporter discovered that there was a woman named Mrs. Augusta Nack who had abandoned her husband for Guldensuppe. Here was a clue. Might not the husband have had a hand in the bloody work? Mrs. Nack lived on the second floor of No. 43 Ninth Avenue and thither the reporter went. Yes, she knew Guldensuppe but she had not seen him for a few days. She was perfectly cool, but there was something about her which aroused the suspicions of her interrogator. He went back to the hotel and had the attendants there who knew Guldensuppe well go with him to the morgue.

THE TATTOO MARKS.

These men had no difficulty in identifying the trunk and arms as those of Guldensuppe. They had known him for years and had daily seen him stripped to his waist at his work. Where the skin was cut from the breast of Guldensuppe had carried the tattoo marks which would have been identified easily, but it was evident that they had been removed to prevent their serving such a purpose. The reporter then hurried to the morgue.

RECIROCITY.

On the matter of reciprocity, the general purpose of the negotiation will be to give the United States the benefit of the minimum clause of the present Canadian law in exchange for the 20 per cent reduction allowed by the Dingley law. The desire of Sir Wilfrid and his associates will be to confine the arrangement to a few important articles, allowing time to develop its usefulness and extend its scope. On the part of Canada the articles likely to be proposed for reciprocity are fish, coal, lumber and barley. On the part of the United States the articles likely to figure are oil, coal, railway and electrical supplies, machinery of all kinds, agricultural implements, native woods, watches,

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

ANXIOUS TO SETTLE

CANADIAN PREMIER AND OTHER OFFICIALS COMING.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Will Make an Effort to Realize His Ideas Regarding the Sort of Relations Which Should Exist Between Canada and the United States—His Desire is to Lump All Existing Controversies and Settle Them on the Basis of Fair and Mutually Profitable Compromise—The Questions at Issue.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The authorities here have been advised that the arrival of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier of Canada; Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine in the Laurier cabinet, and other officials of the Dominion, is to have an important bearing not only on the Bering Sea settlement, but on all the pending questions which have been sources of international complication between the United States and Canada, namely, the passage of alien laborers to and from Canada, the North Atlantic fisheries question, the presence of many Americans in the Klondike territory belonging to Canada and in the mining regions of British Columbia, the fisheries trouble along the great lakes, the bonding privilege granted Canadian railroads, the controversy over the rights in the Fraser river, British Columbia, and in Puget Sound, and also the question of a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Canada.

It is a fact and definite information that Sir Wilfrid comes prepared to take up all these questions, and it is possible include them in one general settlement, whereby the constant friction they have engendered may be overcome. On some of these subjects he will confer with President McKinley and on at least one of them, that relating to alien laborers crossing the border, he will suggest such mutual modification of present restrictions as, in his opinion, will be of material advantage to the thousands of Americans now in the Klondike and British Columbia mining country, and at the same time be of advantage to Canada along the eastern border.

The essential features of Sir Wilfrid's mission were communicated to the officials and are given out by pitilessly full advice of the premier's plans, and it can be said that the suggestion that the decks be cleared of existing disputes between Canada and the United States met with the favor of the administration.

THE SEALING QUESTION.

While the Bering Sea settlement occasioned the visit of the Canadian premier, the Canadian authorities attach much less importance to it than they do to the other questions mentioned. They say that the Canadian sealing is confined almost entirely to the far west territory, where the sealers fit out, and that even there a considerable percentage of the so-called Canadian sealers sail from Seattle, San Francisco and other ports and fit out in Canadian ports under the British flag. What basis of settlement can be reached is not disclosed, but little doubt, it is said, is felt by the Canadians that an amicable adjustment can be made. Among the plans suggested is that of an indemnity large enough to permit Canada to buy out the sealers and retire them from business. With this done, the United States, Russia, Japan, Great Britain and Canada would be together in a suppression of pelagic sealing. There is no determination, however, to advance this plan in preference to others, and the scope of the settlement will remain in doubt until the negotiations open.

BORDER IMMIGRATION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates will urge strongly that the border immigration question be settled, and on this point will confer with the president. Under the premier's direction the Canadian parliament passed an alien immigration law last spring, by which contractors and American labor were barred from competing on the work of the Crown's New Pass railway, a government undertaking in western Canada. On the other hand, it is claimed by the Canadians that about 5,000 Americans are in the Klondike territory, belonging to Canada, and that fully 10,000 American contract laborers are working in the mines of British Columbia. The United States immigration laws, it is asserted, are administered with harshness along the Canadian border and are a daily source of irritation. Sir Wilfrid, therefore, will suggest that the cause of irritation be removed on both sides, and it is understood that he is prepared to offer a repeal of Canadian restrictions in the Klondike and other regions if the administration of the American law is made more lenient.

THE KLONDIKE ROUTE.

In this connection also the co-operation of the United States is desired in plans of the Canadian authorities to make an easy route to the Klondike. The proposed route is by boat from Fort Wrangle to the Stikine river, which is in territory belonging to the United States, and up the Stikine via Taku lake to the Yukon river, and thence to the gold fields.

As the Stikine river is on American soil it is desired to overcome any possible controversy, although the treaty of Washington is said to make the navigation of the river free to the Canadians and Americans alike. The need of this short route under the patronage of the Dominion, is felt by the Canadian premier to be imperative. A view of information reaching them that 15,000 Americans will come to the Klondike in the spring. A total of 50,000 colonists are expected to head that way.

DE ARMITT THE LOWEST BIDDER

Nevertheless, the City Council of Pittsburgh Rejects His Bid.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 8.—W. P. DeArmitt's New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company was today refused the contract for supplying Pittsburgh's waterworks with coal for the coming year, though DeArmitt was the lowest bidder. The city council, after a spirited debate, decided to re-advertise for bids for the waterworks coal contract. It was argued, on account of the dispute between the coal company and its employees, the company might not be able to fulfill its contracts.

BEATEN LIKE BEASTS

First Mate Uses the Cudgel on ALL OCCASIONS.

ONE SAILOR TOO ILL FOR DUTY

GETS NOSE AND ARM BROKEN, WITH THE MATL'S COMPLIMENTS.

Another Beaten Into Insensibility—Scoury Attacks the Crew, and No Vegetables Aboard—Trial in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—A tale of terrible cruelty and starvation on the high seas was told today in the office of United States District Attorney H. S. Fiske, by four or five foremen, weak and scurvy-sailed sailors, members of the American ship, John A. Briggs, of San Francisco.

They swore to a complaint charging Captain J. W. Balch with having misused and starved his men, while First Mate Johnson also will be arrested for cruelly beating and wounding sailors on the high seas.

The Briggs sailed from Baltimore a little over five months ago bound for this port. Before a month had passed, the potato supply was exhausted, and from then until the close of the voyage no vegetables of any sort were served, the sailors say. The most of the time the crew was served with half of a small loaf of bread, making about four slices, and two thin slices of salt beef or junk cut so thin that the poor sailors could almost see through it.

Before Cape Horn had been reached two of the men, Charles Jarvela and George Nichols, were attacked with scurvy, and the entire crew had been driven to such desperate straits that in order to save their lives they were compelled to eat the grass.

It is charged that First Mate Johnson beat Jarvela terribly on several occasions because illness and starvation prevented his prompt obedience to commands. Jarvela's arm and nose were broken. On Aug. 2 Johnson beat Abel Peterson into insensibility for the same purpose. Others were badly used.

DR. HUNTER IS CONSOLED

By Appointment as Minister to Guatemala and Honduras.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The president today made the following appointments: W. Godfrey Hunter of Kentucky, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Guatemala and Honduras.

To be collector of internal revenue: James A. Wood, for the district of New Hampshire; Edward T. Franka, for the second district of Kentucky.

Edward Martin, to be agent for the Indians at Lehigh, Idaho.

Edward Bartlett, to be register of the land office at La Grande, Ore.

To be receiver of public moneys of the United States: Thomas C. Burns, at Mitchell, S. D.; Robley D. Harris, at Sidney, Neb.

Major Louis Marshall, corps of engineers, to be a member of the Missouri river commission.

Dr. Hunter is one of the leaders in the Republican party in Kentucky. He served as a member of congress in the last house, and had served notice that he would make a contest for a seat in the present house, claiming that he had been elected. He was the candidate for the seat, but after a long struggle had to give way to Senator De Bow, a few Republicans refusing to support Dr. Hunter.

FIRE AT HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Little Girl and Two Infants Nearly Burned to Death.

Hot Springs, Ark., Nov. 8.—A fire with frightful results occurred here this morning at 1 o'clock. Frank Kauffman, Charles Johnson and Clara Bryant were burned to death. The fire occurred in A. Bryant's bakery on Central avenue. The building was a three-story brick, and Mr. Bryant's family occupied the third floor as a residence. Several of the employees of the bakery, including Frank Kauffman and Charles Johnson, slept on the second floor. The fire originated in the room in which the ovens are located, in the rear of the building, and spread rapidly to the second and third floors, where the sleeping occupants were almost suffocated with smoke before they made an effort to save themselves. Mr. Bryant succeeded by heroic efforts in getting his family out through the windows on the roof of adjoining buildings and dropping them on the awnings below. His 12-year-old daughter Clara, after being rescued, ran back into the building for her mother and was burned to death. The bodies of Kauffman and Johnson were found in their beds this morning, tragically burned. They were intoxicated when they retired and suffocated before being rescued.

HEAVY GRAIN SHIPMENTS

Twenty-seven Loaded Steamers Will Leave Philadelphia Soon.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—There are twenty-seven steamships now in port or under charter to load grain for European ports. Most of the grain will be shipped the next few weeks. These steamers will carry an aggregate of 4,100,000 bushels of corn and wheat. So far this year the shipments of corn have aggregated nearly 2,500,000 bushels, as against less than 2,000,000 in 1896, and of wheat 2,900,000 bushels, compared with 2,000,000 last year.

The export petroleum trade was also unusually heavy last week and shows a gain of over 40,000,000 gallons over last year.

Charles W. Montgomery, Hermann Schmitt and August Lutz were the speakers who addressed the meeting.

San Historical Society

JACK TAR IN COURT

WITH A TALE OF STARVATION AND FIENDISH CRUELTY.

BEATEN LIKE BEASTS

FIRST MATE USES THE CUDGEL ON ALL OCCASIONS.

ONE SAILOR TOO ILL FOR DUTY

GETS NOSE AND ARM BROKEN, WITH THE MATL'S COMPLIMENTS.

Another Beaten Into